

EXERCISES

FUNCTION A: MAKING SUGGESTIONS

ARABIC DICTIONARIES ➔ Immediately after the root listing of a word in a dictionary is a single vowel (often in brackets), for example

shéreb (a) to drink شرب (ـَ)

This vowel indicates the internal voweling of the “present tense” form of the verb.

VERBS--REGULAR TYPE I ➔ There are three internal vowel possibilities with the present tense form: a, e and o, for example

Regular “a” Type I

<i>sabah</i> (a)	swim	سبح (ـَ)
<i>léʿeb</i> (a)	play	لعب (ـَ)
<i>rékeb</i> (a)	ride	ركب (ـَ)
<i>téleʿ</i> (a)	go up, go out	طلع (ـَ)
<i>réjeʿ</i> (a)	return	رجع (ـَ)
<i>shéreb</i> (a)	drink	شرب (ـَ)
<i>mazah</i> (a)	joke	مزح (ـَ)
<i>déhek</i> (a)	laugh	ضحك (ـَ)
<i>wésel</i> (a)	arrive	وصل (ـَ)

Regular “e” Type I

<i>émeʿ</i> (e)	do	عمل (ـَ)
<i>nézel</i> (e)	go down, stay (at a hotel)	نزل (ـَ)
<i>masak</i> (e)	hold, grab	مسك (ـَ)
<i>hamal</i> (e)	carry	حمل (ـَ)

Regular “o” Type I

<i>rasam</i> (o)	draw	رسم (ـُ)
<i>tarak</i> (o)	leave	ترك (ـُ)
<i>daras</i> (o)	study	درس (ـُ)
<i>raqas</i> (o)	dance	رقص (ـُ)
<i>qaaʿad</i> (o)	stay, sit	قعد (ـُ)
<i>talab</i> (o)	order, request	طلب (ـُ)
<i>khalas</i> (o)	finish	خلص (ـُ)
<i>dakhal</i> (o)	enter	دخل (ـُ)
<i>akal</i> (o)	eat	اكل (ـُ)

1. **Root recognition game. Do not worry about the meaning of the verb or its conjugation, simply try to identify the root and its matching verb, for example**

a.	<i>h-m-l</i>	<i>téle ab</i>	تلعب	حمل
b.	<i>d-h-k</i>	<i>érkab</i>	اركب	ضحك
c.	<i>kh-l-s</i>	<i>yédhaku</i>	يضحكوا	خلص
d.	<i>l-e-b</i>	<i>témzahì</i>	تمزح	لعب
e.	<i>r-s-m</i>	<i>néshrab</i>	نشرب	رسم
f.	<i>t-l-b</i>	<i>yéhmel</i>	يحمل	طلب
g.	<i>sh-r-b</i>	<i>témseku</i>	تمسكوا	شرب
h.	<i>r-k-b</i>	<i>nékhloş</i>	نخلص	ركب
i.	<i>m-z-ḥ</i>	<i>étlob</i>	اطلب	مزح
j.	<i>m-s-k</i>	<i>yérsom</i>	يرسم	مسك

2. **Root recognition game. Do not worry about the meaning of the verb or its conjugation, simply try to identify the root, for example**

eg	<i>téle ab</i>	<i>l-e-b</i>	ل-ع-ب	تلعب
a.	<i>érkab</i>	_____		اركب
b.	<i>yéşbahù</i>	_____		يسبَحوا
c.	<i>térjae i</i>	_____		ترجعي
d.	<i>néshrab</i>	_____		نشرب
e.	<i>témseku</i>	_____		تمسكوا
f.	<i>yérqeş</i>	_____		يرقص

THE “PRESENT” TENSE ♦♦ The “present” tense form of the verb in Arabic is actually used to express any action which is incomplete or “imperfect”. This includes actions which are ongoing or that are in the future and can be used to express “does”, “is doing” or “will do”. There is generally no confusion, as the exact meaning of the verb is clarified by a tense marker, for example

<i>b-</i>	(habitual / unspecified future)	ب
<i>béshrab shaay kéll yoom</i>	I drink tea every day	بشرب شاي كل يوم
<i>em</i>	(ongoing action)	عم
<i>em béshrab shaay</i>	I am drinking tea	عم بشرب شاي
<i>rah</i>	(near future)	رح
<i>rah éshrab shaay</i>	I'm going to/will drink tea	رح اشرب شاي

5. Write these past tense verbs in the present tense “we” form.

- a. *rékeb* (a) _____ ركب (ـَ)
- b. *téleε* (a) _____ طلع (ـَ)
- c. *sabah* (a) _____ سبج (ـَ)
- d. *léεeb* (a) _____ لعب (ـَ)
- e. *shéreb* (a) _____ شرب (ـَ)
- f. *daras* (o) _____ درس (ـَ)
- g. *akal* (o) _____ اكل (ـَ)
- h. *εaεad* (o) _____ قعد (ـَ)

MAKING SUGGESTIONS ⇨ The present tense form of the verb is used without a tense marker only when making suggestions, for example

néshrab εahwe wélla shaay? نشرب قهوة ولا شاي؟
Shall we drink coffee or tea?

STATING PREFERENCES ⇨ If not making a suggestion, the present tense is preceded by a tense marker, a time/place conjunction, a modal, an active participle or another verb, for example

khalliina néshrab εahwe Let's drink coffee خَلِينَا نشرب قهوة
bfaddel éshrab shaay I would prefer to drink tea. بفضّل اشرب شاي
béddi éshrab shaay I want to drink tea بديّ اشرب شاي



6. Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing words.

- A _____ *biirawélla nbiit?* أ _____ بيرة ولا نبيذ؟
- B _____ *éshrab biira.* ب _____ اشرب بيرة.
- A _____ *biitza wélla sbaakeeti?* أ _____ بيتزا ولا سباكيّتي؟
- B _____ *naakol biitza.* ب _____ ناكل بيتزا.

Now work with a teacher or classmate. Use the verbs you conjugated in the previous exercise to make these suggestions.

- a. _____ *biirawélla nbiit?* _____ بيرة ولا نبيذ؟
- b. _____ *tanés wélla skwaatsh?* _____ تنس و لا سكواتش؟
- c. _____ *taksii wélla baas?* _____ تكسي و لا باص؟
- d. _____ *b-él-bahér wélla b-él-masbah?* _____ بالبحر و لا بالمسبح؟
- e. _____ *fransi wélla éspaani?* _____ فرنسي و لا اسباني؟
- f. _____ *b-él-matεam wélla b-él-beet?* _____ بالمطعم و لا بالبيت؟
- g. _____ *hoon wélla huniik?* _____ هون و لا هونيك؟
- h. _____ *és-saaεa tésεa wélla εashra?* _____ الساعة تسعة و لا عشرة؟

EXPRESSING DESIRE ➔ To express desire to do something, simply use the modal *bédd* بِدِّي with an attached pronoun before the present tense verb, for example

shu béddak taemel(i)? What do you want to do? (شو بدك تعمل(ي)
béddi édroš arabi. I want to study Arabic (بدِّي ادرس عربي)

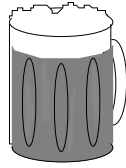
Note that *bédd* بِدِّي is also used to express the intention of doing something in the future.

7. Look at the pictures and write what you want to do underneath using the verb provided (don't forget to conjugate), for example

eg

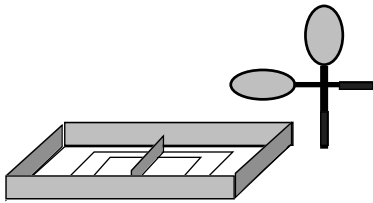
shéreb (a)

béddi éshrab biira.



شرب (ـ)

بدِّي اشرب بييرة.



léعب (a)

لعب (ـ)

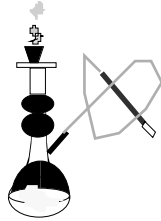
a. _____



شرب (ـ)

shéreb (a)

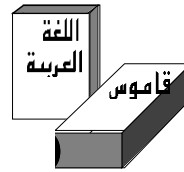
b. _____



shéreb (a)

شرب (ـ)

c. _____



daras (o)

درس (ـ)

d. _____



akal (o)

اكل (ـ)

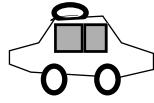
e. _____



akal (o)

اكل (ـ)

f. _____



rékeḅ (a)

ركب (ـ)

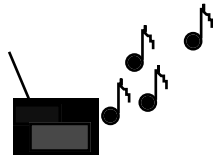
g. _____



rékeḅ (a)

ركب (ـ)

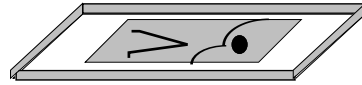
h. _____



sémeḡ (a)

سمع (ـ)

i. _____



sabah (a)

سبح (ـ)

j. _____



léḡeb (a)

لعب (ـ)

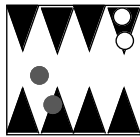
k. _____



shéreb (a)

شرب (ـ)

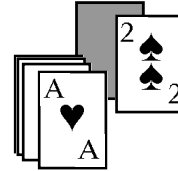
l. _____



léḡeb (a)

لعب (ـ)

m. _____



léḡeb (a)

لعب (ـ)

n. _____



8. Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing words.

A *shu béddak taḡmel?*

أ شو بديك تعمل؟

B *béddi éshrab* _____

ب بدي اشرب _____

w énte shu béddak taḡmel?

شو بديك تعمل؟

A *ana béddi* _____

أ بدي _____

Now work with a teacher or classmate. Ask each other what you would like to do. Answer according to the pictures in the previous exercise.

BEFORE AND AFTER ➔ You already know two time conjunctions

<i>qab'l</i>	before	قبل
<i>ba'ad</i>	after	بعد

When you use a time conjunction with an present tense verb however, the conjunction must be followed by *ma* ما, for example

<i>qab'l ma nedros</i>	before we study	قبل ما ندرس
<i>ba'ad ma nedros</i>	after we study	بعد ما ندرس

Do not confuse this *ma* ما with the negative particle.



9. Listen to the passage and link the activity to the time.

Here is the news...today
n asdfkj f dt

Now answer these questions about your schedule.

- a. *shu béddkon taɣmelu* شو بدكن تعملوا
ʔabʔl ma térkabu baas ʔa-l-féndoʔ? قبل ما تركبوا باص عالڤندق؟
-

- b. *shu béddkon taɣmelu baɣʔd ma tésbahu* شو بدكن تعملوا بعد ما تسبحوا؟
-

- c. *émta béddkon térjaɣu ʔa-l-beet?* ايمتى بدكن ترجعوا عالبيت؟
-

- d. *kijf béddkon térjaɣu ʔa-l-beet?* كيف بدكن ترجعوا عالبيت؟
-

- e. *shu béddkon taɣmelu baɣʔd ma térjaɣu?* شو بدكن تعملوا بعد ما ترجعوا؟
-

- f. *béddkon tédroso* بدكن تدرسوا
ʔabʔl éd-déhr wélla baɣʔd éd-déhr? قبل الظهر و لا بعد الظهر؟
-

10. Write your schedule for the rest of the day explaining what you want to do after class, for example

- eg *baɣʔd ma édroso ʔarabi* بعد ما ادرس عربي
béddi érjaɣ ʔa-l-beet w éshrab ʔahwe بدني ارجع عالبيت و اشرب قهوة
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

11. Write a complete sentence in the space using all the information provided, for example

eg *mazah (a) huwwe >*

مزح (ـ) هو <

béddo yémzah maε réfaqaato.

بدّه يمزح مع رفاقته.

a. *réjeε (a) huwwe*

رجع (ـ) هو

b. *déhek (a) hiyye*

ضحك (ـ) هي

c. *nézel (e) hénne*

نزل (ـ) هنّ

d. *masak (e) ana*

مسك (ـ) أنا

e. *ṭalab (o) néhna*

طلب (ـ) نحن

f. *rasam (o) énte*

رسم (ـ) انت

g. *raqas (o) énti*

رقص (ـ) انتي

h. *dakhal (o) éntu*

دخل (ـ) انتوا

ktiir b-él-fiilm él-koomiidii

كثير بالفيلم الكوميدي

maε réfaqaato

مع رفاقته

vaals

قالس

ṣuura zeetiyye

صورة زيتية

él-qatt qabl ma yétlaε

القطّ قبل ما يطلع

bass él-muqabilaat

بس المقبلات

εa-l-beet bakiir

عالبيت بكير

b-féndoε khamf's njuum

najme, njuum star نجمة، نجوم

بفندق خمس نجوم

dooret εarabi

doora, -aat دورة، -ات

دورة عربي